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## WILSON'S INSULTS TO THE SENATE

If President Wilson had set out deliberately to defeat his own party he could not have committed greater blunders than he has been guilty of in the last eight months. His defenders in the senate must be on the verge of despair. No matter how gallantly and energetically they battle for him he invariably make a false move that places new and almost intolerable burdens upon him.

No President ever did anything so stupid in a political sense as did President Wilson, when, just before the November election, he declared that Republicans must not be elected because they could not be trusted in office during the war. That mistake brought swift rebuke, for his party lost at the polls. Since then the President has gone blindly from one blunder to another.

Had he been animated by a truly statesmanlike spirit he would have had the full text of the peace treaty in the hands of every senator at the opening of congress. In extenuation of his failure to do this it was announced that he had agreed with Lloyd George and Clemenceau not to make the treaty public until it should be signed or rejected by the Germans. It was a feeble plea, inasmuch as there was no compelling reason why he should have entered into such an agreement, but hardly had the state department made its announcement than the dispatches informed us that Lloyd George and Clemenceau had been willing to publish the treaty but had acceded to the President's request to keep it secret. While the President was mounting his maximum about "open covenants openly arrived at" he was whispering to the British and French premiers that they would greatly favor him if they agreed to suppress the very treaty itself until he gave the word for its release.

There was a special reason why he should have made the full text public as soon as it was presented to the Germans. He had included in it the covenant for the League of Nations, a covenant which was to alter the whole aspect of international relations. It was something new in history and the President had insisted that it must be incorporated in the treaty. Therefore he should have given the senate a chance to consider the covenant separately from the treaty so that in the course of the negotiations they could amend it before the Germans attached their signatures. It would have paved the way for an agreement with the senate that would have made the early ratification of the treaty possible.

The President, however, wished to keep the senate in the dark until the Germans signed. Why? He had boasted that he would so interweave the covenant and the treaty that the senate could not disentangle them. To make his boast good he was compelled to keep the text of the treaty out of the hands of the senators, for, if he had given it to them, they could have proposed amendments and thus frustrated his plan. Moreover, by preventing an agreement with the senate he would have an official issued should the senators reject his covenant. He could cry out that the senate had nullified all his efforts at Paris. He could pose as a martyr and go to the country for endorsement. An agreement with the senate would have taken away all his ammunition.

Nor did the contingency that the Germans might reject the treaty justify his course. The covenant of the League of Nations would remain even after rejection. It was the covenant rather than the treaty that called for change. The treaty, relating as it did to boundaries and reparations was, for the most part,

a European affair. It was the covenant not the treaty that fastened upon the United States vital and fateful obligations.

In his efforts to keep the treaty from the senate the president acted like an angry schoolmaster trying to play even with a pupil. He permitted it to be published in Europe and his own aides in Paris furnished copies of it to banking houses in New York. When Senator Lodge went to New York he was subjected to Wall Street ridicule because he and his fellow senators had not been able to get possession of the treaty.

The war waged by the President on the senate has become a scandal to the whole world.—Goodwin's Weekly.

## CHAIRMAN CUMMINGS ILLUMINATING STATEMENT

Efforts have been made by the United States Senators, of one party at least, to keep the League of Nations Covenant from becoming a party issue. It has been recognized by them that the question is one of too great moment to be decided pro or con merely because it may be taken up as an issue by one party or another. It should be decided merely as a matter of right or wrong without reference to what party or what individual may be for or against it. We believe that very few if any of the opponents of the proposition have had their course determined by the fact that it has had the presidential support. On the contrary, all signs indicate that it has been supported by very many because it is advocated by President Wilson. Such people have used every effort to make it a party policy, the policy of the party of Free Trade, and largely because they see in it a long stride in the direction of Free Trade.

Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National Committee, has come out squarely in favor of the League of Nations Covenant as a party policy of Democracy. That party is going to appeal to the nation on that issue. That settles it. The League of Nations Covenant has been adopted as a party policy by the party of Free Trade. And that settles both the covenant and the party.

Doubtless Mr. Cummings thought he was threatening some dire calamity when he intimated that if the United States Senate should reject the League of Nations Covenant, President Wilson would be a candidate for re-election. Glory be! We hope that the Free Traders go to the country on the issue of the covenant and that Mr. Wilson may be the candidate. But, before he permits his party to commit suicide, Mr. Cummings had better read a few thousand of the letters received by Senator Reed endorsing his stand against the betrayal of our country, into alien hands.—American Economist.

## REMARKABLE RECORD OF BANKS

While railroad forces have increased and they are a burden on the taxpayers under government operation, banking has paid heavier taxes, rendered greater service and has not increased fees.

Banking rates of interest have been lowered during the war period, and the volume of community work has doubled and trebled, for nearly every bank became headquarters for war drives.

Of course, no one thinks of a bank as being conducted except on strict business lines, and no one stops to give a bank any particular credit for anything it does for the individual or the community.

But assured of healthy banking conditions, and an abundance of money and credit to meet all natural and legitimate requirements, industrial enterprises throughout our country can proceed with confidence and security.

Most people go through life confusing causes, effects and unrelated circumstances and drawing wrong conclusions from the jumble. Because Shakespeare was a poacher does not mean that you can become a second Shakespeare by hunting rabbits on a farmer's land without permission.

However non-material you may be, don't ever let any wild-eyed dreamer convince you that the possession of money is undesirable. He merely means he can't get it.

There's nothing half so sour in life as the awakening from love's young dream.

Don't expect too much of your friends. Not many of them are as deeply interested in your welfare as you imagine.

## Directors Who Really Direct

The directors of Farmers' & Merchants' Savings Bank meet once a month to examine into and discuss the affairs of the bank.

The executive committee, consisting of officers and directors, meets every day to pass on loans and other transactions.

The sense of personal responsibility felt by each officer and director is a safeguard to your interests as a customer.

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## Four Big Voices From Camp Lewis

Lewis Military Quartet One of the Unusual Musical Features of Chautauqua Week



Four real song birds from the army are going to make the sixth day of Chautauqua one long to be remembered. Known as the Lewis Military Quartet, these young men are the very best musicians that Camp Lewis, with its thousands of excellent singers, could turn out. Lieutenant A. J. Haupt, prominent concert artist of Chicago, is first tenor; Captain Sigrist, formerly of the San Francisco Opera Company, second tenor; J. Shepherd Schoonmaker, a prominent singer of Los Angeles, is baritone, and Lieutenant Vernon Olsen, who has had six years of operatic experience in Europe, is the bass.